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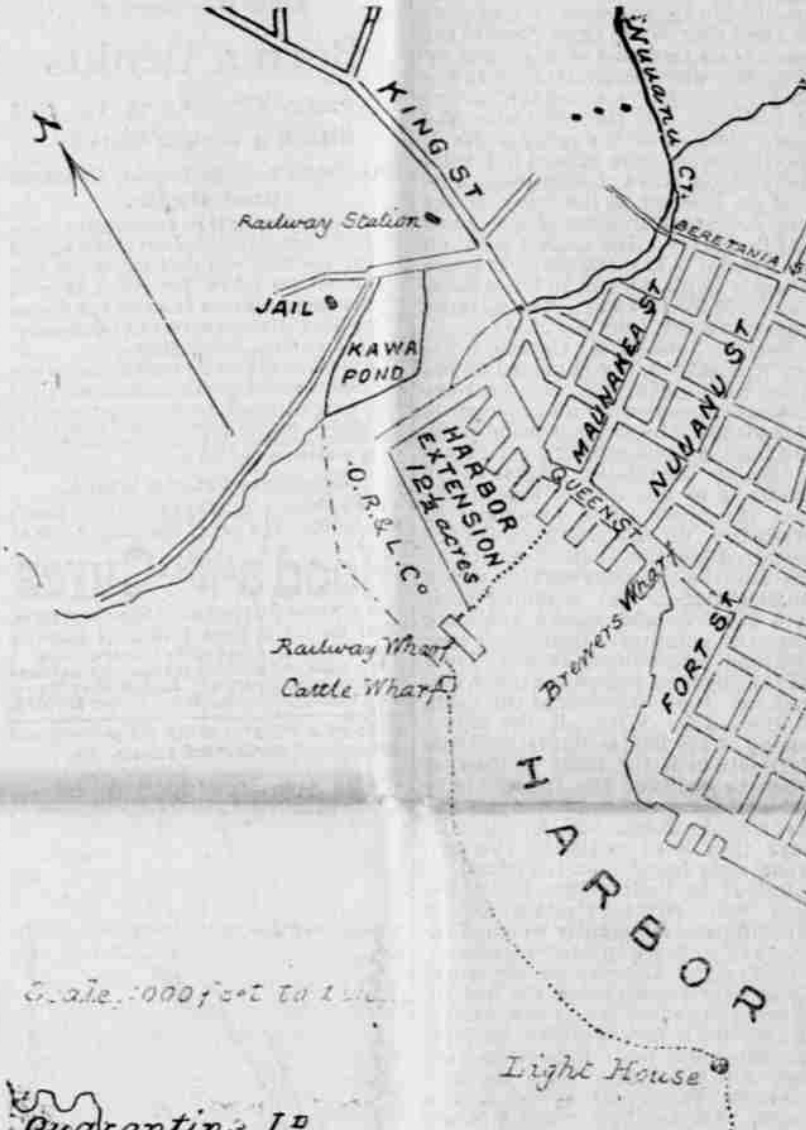
TO ENLARGE THE HARBOR.

Something for the Government to Consider When Examining Plans.

ADDITIONAL LAND AND WHARVES.

A Plan Whereby the Government May Reclaim Land Worth \$318,000 at an Expense of \$180,000—A Good Scheme for the Government.

The matter of enlarging Honolulu harbor is engaging the attention of the Government as well as those persons interested in shipping. The fact of a lack of proper wharves in Honolulu has grown more apparent as the business of the country has advanced and with that increased maritime trade



which must follow the completion of the Nicaragua canal it is necessary that the matter of enlarging the harbor should be taken in hand promptly.

Just now the only place that might be acquired at a reasonable cost, at the same time being a profitable investment to the Government, is in the neighborhood of the land reclaimed by the Oahu Railway Company, near their King street station. This would be a convenient location and a safe one for vessels arriving from any port; but, as it would necessitate the railroad company releasing some of its most valuable city land, there may be a doubt about the matter being consummated.

For instance, the Government might dredge out a basin on the northwest side of the harbor, say seven hundred feet wide by one thousand feet long, in the direction of King street bridge which, allowing for the slope of a bank all around the space dredged, would require an excavation of about twelve and one-half acres, twenty-one feet deep (which is ample for all vessels entering the harbor), necessitating the removal of approximately 420,000 cubic yards of what may be safely assumed is mud. This material can be dredged out at a much less expense than the average work done heretofore by the dredger, for the reason that in the previous work the shovels have frequently struck coral and boulders and the pipes have often discharged water than solid matter. Work has been done in places where the locality has contained matter similar in character to that in this basin at a cost of 20 cents per cubic yard, and, in the event that it does not contain only mud and soft gravel, the greatest cost would not exceed 30 cents per cubic yard. This price is the estimate of a man thoroughly competent to judge. If the measurement—420,000 feet—is correct, the cost of excavation at the maximum figure would be about \$126,000.

If this material should be pumped into the sea the total cost of the work would fall upon the Government in its Harbor Improvement fund; but it can be placed in a locality where it will be worth to the Government at least double the cost of excavating.

In dredging out 70,000 cubic yards of mud, there would be sufficient material to cover, probably, six acres of mud flats and make the land valuable to the Government for almost any purpose, and if the Oahu Railway Company could be induced to exchange seven or eight acres of their land nearest King street and accept in return the same number of acres of reclaimed land the Government would have a basin that would give it upwards of 1500 lineal feet of wharves. There would be sufficient material excavated from the basin land to cover at least sixty acres on the Iwilei side of the city. Deduct from this, seven acres to be exchanged with the Oahu Railway Company and the Government will have acquired fifty-three acres of land at an approximate cost of \$180,000, which may be valued, by comparison with lands sold in the vicinity, at \$318,000. The value of the new wharves may be estimated at \$100,000 which can be added to the amount mentioned above. By adopting the plan suggested in this article the Government would add to its holdings property having a net value of \$418,000.

The land thus made by depositing the matter taken from the basin would be nearer the city and consequently more valuable. It would vastly improve that portion of Iwilei lying nearest the railway property on the east.

The illustration given above shows the twelve and one-half acres of land to be excavated and the location of the wharves suggested.

THEY STRUCK AN EL DORADO.

Old Fishmarket Transformed Into a Gold Mine.

PRECIOUS COIN OF THE REALM.

Real Gold Fever Struck the Natives. Pickaxes and Shovels Unearth Wealth from Five Dollars to Five Cents—The Man Didn't put Candle under a Bushel.

Although the island of Oahu did originate from volcanic sources her capital city can boast of a gold mine which, peculiarly enough, contains silver as well. The old fishmarket did not stand for nothing. A native walking recently over the ground where the shanty, dignified with the name of fishmarket, used to stand came upon a twenty-five-cent piece buried in the hard earth. As is usual upon such occasions, a kind of fever seized hold of him and he thought to himself if the surface contained money already made what multitudes of untold wealth the place must contain. He thought of a bagful of gold and silver coins, and built for himself castles in the air which were unfortunately destined to remain in the same hazy state. Losing himself in a paroxysm of joy he sat down upon a coral rock and surveyed the fields of "vast wealth."

"But, then, a beginning must be made," thought the man, and dropping upon his hands and knees he began to pick away at the dirt with a blunt iron bar which he found in the vicinity. Had he waited until the dead of night and then gone forth with a candle under a bushel he might have kept the secret to himself. But as it was out in the light of day, the wrapt expression of the native's face attracted others of his kin, first by curiosity and then by the fever which he himself had developed. One by one, and then two by two, and then in squads of tens, came men, women and children, each carrying a receptacle which could have easily held thousands of dollars and armed with shovels, picks, knives and other instruments calculated to be of use in mining operations.

When the place was visited yesterday morning these people were at work digging earnestly at the hard earth, ever and anon giving vent to an expression of joy at finding various pieces of money from a nickel to a \$5 piece. As soon as a coin was unearthed by some one the other miners would work with increased energy.

It was very amusing to watch these toilers out in the hot sun, with the perspiration flowing from their faces and waddling along to unexplored spots like so many geese. When asked what they were doing, they gave the answer "Gula." This was evidently adopted by all the toilers, for they invariably gave the same answer. It was short, concise, and calculated to put a stop to all further interrogation.

A Portuguese with flowing beard and dilapidated appearance came along, but was immediately made to feel very uncomfortable by the cutting remarks of the natives. After finding a few pieces of scrap iron he sought other fields, followed by the most aggravating taunts, such as natives alone know how to offer. None but natives are supposed to belong to the Fishmarket miners.

It is safe to say that the site of the old fishmarket will be occupied by "squatters" and others for many weeks to come since there are among the natives, as among other nationalities, a few who are never satisfied with the work of others, and will, consequently, want to go over the ground already dug up. It has been offered as a suggestion that the men now hunting for coins be given work at levelling off the ground. It is thought they will be willing to work for small wages.

A Family Row.

Kahelemauna and his brother-in-law Kalua, who live in the same house at Lele, became involved in a little difficulty early last evening. Kahelemauna, who is a hack-driver, went home about 6:30 o'clock to

put up his carriage and feed his horse. Kalua and the other occupants of the house were indulging in their evening repast. Kahelemauna went to his room and found that all the bedclothes had been taken from his bed and put on that of Kalua. This did not please him very much, as he was tired and worn out from the day's work and intended to retire as soon as possible. Approaching Kalua, he remonstrated with him for the liberty he had taken. Kalua, who had partaken a little too freely of alcoholic stimulants began to argue the case with him, saying to Kahelemauna that he ought to be glad such an important personage as himself had even deigned to take his bedclothes. Kahelemauna did not see things in the same light as Kalua and a tussle was the result. Kahelemauna blew a whistle which he happened to have about him and a mounted patrolman appeared on the scene. Both men were escorted to the police station where they were given a good lecture on the evils of family fights and allowed to return home.

Japanese Warship Coming.

The Japanese of the city are very much elated over the fact that a man-of-war from their country will soon be at this port. Most of the talk of the Japanese quarter is based on that subject. In conversation with a prominent Japanese merchant of the city yesterday that gentleman was found to be of the opinion that a man-of-war should be at this port permanently. People from his country, who were well represented at the islands, would feel more security with the big guns of a warship at their elbow, and, it may be added, if the man-of-war should be here, every time a steamship arrived from the Orient without a mail the guns would be turned on it and the captain forced to apologize for not doing what his agents considered wise to leave undone.

Rather Top Heavy.

A gentleman passing out on King street near Robello lane yesterday afternoon witnessed a queer sight. A watering cart in the middle of the street had been filled too full of water. In consequence of this fact it had tipped backward, and the poor horse attached to the cart was dangling in the air, making vigorous efforts to touch the ground. The driver was in sore straits as to the best mode of procedure in the emergency. At last a brilliant thought struck him and with beaming countenance he let the water run out of the cart. Slowly the horse descended to earth amidst mud puddles of various shapes and descriptions. A moment afterward the driver was in his place sprinkling the already too well moistened places on his way to dryer spots.

A Distinction With a Difference.

Evidently Chinamen appreciate the truth as well as individuals of other nationalities. Last night three Mongolians were seen standing outside the police station; they said they were waiting for some of their comrades who were putting up bail in the police station office for violating the laws by conducting a game of che fa. One of the men was asked if he had not been in some manner connected with the game. Promptly came the reply, "Me no got money. No money, no pilikia. Chinamen inside he got money. You see? him pilikia."

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.

When promptly and properly treated a recovery is almost certain. This was fully demonstrated during the prevalence of Cholera in New York in 1866. Go to bed as soon as the first symptoms appear, remain as quiet as possible, and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in double doses until the pain ceases, and then after each operation of the bowels more than natural. Send for a physician, but take this remedy in this way until he arrives. The remedy should be kept at hand ready for instant use. It should be taken within five minutes after the first symptoms appear. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the most successful medicine that has yet been produced, not only for the milder forms of bowel complaint, but for the most virulent forms of Asiatic Cholera. For sale by BENSON, SMITH & Co.

FACTS ABOUT THE BIG ISLAND.

A. B. Loebenstein Addresses an Open Meeting of American League.

ONLY A FAIR AUDIENCE PRESENT.

Time Near at Hand When It Must Be Decided Who Is to Rule the Country. Magnitude of Coffee Culture—Future of Country Dependent on Annexation.

The American League Hall was well filled Friday the occasion being an open meeting of the organization to hear an address by A. B. Loebenstein of Hilo.

It was nearly 8 o'clock before President Murray introduced the speaker of the evening, who, in an address of about half an hour, told some facts



A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

about the big island the people of Honolulu were not acquainted with.

Mr. Loebenstein began his discourse by reference to the climate of Hilo, which, on account of the prevailing moisture, made the life of the average surveyor rather a vexatious one. He was not in the habit of speaking to assemblies like that before him, his eloquence being confined to the half dozen members of his party in Hilo, and making outbursts in private when some things failed to move in the channel most desired.

The speaker believed the possibilities and extent of the big island were not as well known as they might be. He spoke of roads and the desirability of having plenty of them, with here and there mention of how conditions could be bettered by a judicious expenditure of funds. That Hilo was bound to become noted as a shipping and receiving port, was evident to those that had given the matter attention. There had been many improvements made of late, which would be the means of attracting the attention of outsiders to the country. None other of the islands forming the group was so capable of expansion in the matter of diversified industries. Coffee culture had passed the experimental stage long ago, and that industry was steadily gaining in magnitude, and would prove a potent factor in the up-building of a new Hawaii, which all hoped to see accomplished in the near future.

The new land law will prove a blessing to the people of the islands, more particularly to Hawaii, where the demand for small holdings are unlimited. The system is among the best adopted, and will be the means of bringing numbers of small farmers to the islands—something that has long been needed. Under this law there will be great improvement, the extent of which cannot be estimated. Hundreds of desirable settlers can make homes, engage in profitable industries and increase in prosperity. Provisions regarding timber strips along the volcano road are well made, and it is not expected that much difficulty will be experienced in carrying out conditions imposed by the law.

While local and general politics were not dwelt upon, Mr. Loebenstein took advantage of the opportunity to make some remarks applicable to the future of the country. In reviewing the question of progress Hawaii was sure to make in coming years, an optimistic view was taken by the speaker. A grand future was in store for the productive islands, which, the intelligent masses believed, would come by annexation to the United States. In alluding to the question of labor, Mr. Loebenstein expressed a happy thought when he said the time was coming—if it was not now at hand—when it must be settled once for all whether Asiatics or Europeans should rule the country. For himself, and others, there could be only one answer to such a query. Wherever the Anglo Saxon placed his foot there he would rule.

Mr. Loebenstein is an accomplished speaker. He reasons well, and has the happy faculty of saying the right thing in the right place. His address last night was logical throughout, and though delivered extemporaneously, showed expression and sentiments built upon stable foundation. Those who listened to the arguments used were amply repaid. The League is to be congratulated on securing Mr. Loebenstein's consent for an address during his brief stay in Honolulu, and for which the members and those present last night have reason to be particularly grateful.

DEKES TO THE FEW.

How Church Seats Were Disposed of in the Olden Times.

Sixty-seven of the pages in deed-book No. 12, formerly in the hustings court, but not now constituting a part of the Chancery Court records, are printed forms of a deed for church pews. Forty-seven of these deeds are filled in and attested by the clerk, and twenty are left blank, with a notice by the clerk that they were bound in the volume by mistake. These deeds are dated July 30, 1816, and are for

pews in the First Presbyterian Church, then occupying the site of the Randolph paper box factory, Franklin street. These instruments would make it appear that the congregation was then newly established there. The amounts called for by the leases range between \$250 and \$550, and the papers are signed by Alexander Fulton, John Seabrook, William Rowlett and John Parkhill, trustees. Other deeds in writing follow the printed ones, and are made to the trustees above named. All these deeds lease the pews "for and during, and unto the full end and term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, thence next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended; and thereafter this lease to be renewable forever."

William Wirt, one of the pew-holders, was afterward Attorney General of the United States, and ranked among the most distinguished lawyers of the country.—Richmond Dispatch.

Cultivate Your Child's Teacher.

The first thing to do is to visit the school which your children attend. Make a point of this, even if it means a sacrifice of something else, writes Edward W. Bok in an article on "Our Schools and Our Teachers," in the Ladies' Home Journal. Few things can be more important than to see for yourself the surroundings of your child during school hours. Observe quietly, yet keenly, but remember that any observations or comments you have to make, the teacher of the class in which your child happens to be is not the proper person to whom to make them. The principal of the school or the superintendent is the proper functionary for such purposes. The teacher is helpless; she must accept conditions as she finds them. She is an employee, pure and simple. But seek her out and win her acquaintance and confidence. Show her that you mean to co-operate with her. She knows that the best results can only be obtained when teacher and parent co-operate. Invite her to your home—not in a general way, but at a definite time. Make her feel that you want her to be something more than the teacher of your child. Make a friend of her, if you can; at least give her the opportunity to show that she has another side to her nature than that which she shows in the classroom. The teacher's burden is a heavy one rather than a light one.

Chinese Journalism.

Though the recent massacres occurred many weeks ago, and European powers have taken steps to avenge the missionaries, nothing has been reported in regard to the opinion of the Chinese press concerning those bloody and important occurrences. Still, there are native papers in the middle empire, as it was shown at a meeting of the Paris Society of Social Economy during a lecture delivered by M. Imbault Huard, French consul at Canton.

The oldest and most important of the Chinese newspapers, the Peking Gazette, dates from the eighth century. It is a kind of Bulletin of laws and official organs, publishing the details relative to every movement and incident in the imperial court, as well as the official decrees and the reports sent by officials and a record of the sittings of the tribunals. The communications are furnished to the Gazette's editor by the functionaries of the palace; they are set up with an infinite care, and are printed only after having been revised and corrected very attentively. They are not published, consequently, till two or three days after having been communicated to the editor, who, meanwhile, keeps publishing a daily unofficial edition of the Gazette. The paper is sold in the streets of Peking by news-vendors and criers. The subscription price of the official edition is about \$4 a month; of the unofficial edition, \$3. There is a manuscript edition which costs \$6 monthly.

Outside of the capital, the first Chinese paper published appeared at Shanghai about thirty years ago. It was soon followed by the Tien-Tsin Journal and the Canton Journal. These newspapers were founded by Europeans, who were, in fact, only nominally in charge, the real inspirations and editors of those independent sheets being literati, mandarins anxious to place themselves beyond the reach of imperial persecutions. There are, indeed, no restrictive laws against the press in China, but neither are there any laws guaranteeing the freedom of writing and speaking, so that Chinese journalists are always at the mercy of the police.—N. Y. Tribune.

Risks in Queensland.

There are risks and discomforts innumerable, as well as pleasures, to the artist who goes flower hunting in Queensland. It is what bushman call a bad snake country, though, as compared with Southern Australia, a much smaller proportion of the snakes are venomous. Walking down an alligator path on the Pioneer river, Mrs. Rowan kicked what she thought was a gray stick from her path, but which turned out to be a venomous snake. Sketching some great blue water lilies as large as a cheese plate, about which scarlet dragonflies fluttered in their coat of mail, something touched her cheek, which she brushed aside in mistake for a worm, but a second glance showed a long tree snake swinging gracefully by its tail. Among the discomforts is the little tree, which, whether it be grasped gently or firmly, leaves hands swollen and stinging for days.—Exchange.

With two little children subject to croup we do not rest easy without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, for the most severe attacks quickly succumb to a few doses of it.—Morrison, Colo., Bad. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. Besson, Smith & Co., agents for H.I.

BURIED TREASURE IN PACIFIC.

Mystery About Supposed Coin on the Island of Cocos.

GREAT WEALTH IS UNCOVERED.

Numerous Expeditions to the Island Hunting for the Buried Gold—Legend About Pirate Captain Martin—Boots in Spanish Money Was Secured.

Dispatches from Panama tell in an uncertain way of the finding of \$1,000,000 in Spanish gold and silver on the island of Cocos, near Veraguas. There has always been much mystery about the treasure which was supposed to be hidden on this island. A pirate who was vaguely known as Captain Martin roamed the sea early in the present century. One of his cruises lay along the coast of Peru. After dropping anchor at many of the principal ports along the shore his crew of freebooters boldly invaded the churches of the town and took with them ecclesiastical treasure of great value. Houses were robbed and burned, stores were pillaged, and the rich men who fell into the hands of the pirates were forced to purchase their freedom at an exorbitant price.

This booty, it has been popularly supposed, was hidden somewhere about the rugged shores of Cocos island and near Waide bay. Close to the beach is an immense arch, formed by two cliffs, whose summits meet in one peak. Somewhere along the surface of this arch, on the west side and along the base of the rocky cliffs, it was believed there existed a pivotal rock, which, when released, would reveal an opening to the vault of the concealed treasure of the Incas and Peruvians. The nearest point on the Central American coast to Cocos island is Punta Arenas, in Costa Rica, about 300 miles away. The distance from Panama is fully 580 miles.

Early in June, 1893, Captain Geisler, of Stockholm, accompanied by ten New York capitalists, chartered the steamer Acapulco for an exploration of the island, the captain being satisfied that he could find the treasure hidden by the pirates. It was on the afternoon of the 10th of that month that the vessel came to anchor in Waide bay, on the north side of the island. Upon the shore of a bend in the bay the treasure-seekers saw a small building, and straining their eyes they beheld smoke tumbling from the chimney. Boats were lowered and preparations made to land. As the voyagers neared the beach two men ran from the door of the cabin to the beach. With all the ardent energy of his nature Captain Geisler hurriedly took the party to the spot where he believed the treasure to be hidden. They could not find the pivotal rock, however, and for days and days they lived with the two men whom they found upon the island.

Battled in their efforts to find the gold and silver, Captain Geisler gloomily and reluctantly weighed anchor and returned to San Francisco. Seekers for treasure on the Isle of Cocos were known before the Acapulco dropped anchor in its bay. Early in 1892 the schooner Eliza Edwards was fitted out for a mysterious voyage. She sailed away from the harbor of San Diego with eleven men on board. Among them was Ex-Mayor Barber, of Santa Barbara. The voyagers were provided with an immense stock of provisions and carried with them a formidable assortment of picks, shovels and spades. The destination of the schooner was Cocos island. The vessel was three weeks on its way, and during all that time, although frequently hugging the shore closely, not a house or living creature was seen on land.

Ex-Mayor Barber and his men found no treasure on the island, although they remained there until their provisions were nearly exhausted. Still another strange and weird story about the stowaway wealth of Cocos island was told in 1894 by Charles Henderson of Weymouth, O., who claimed that while a boy he ran away to sea, serving as an apprentice under Captain Summers on a vessel plying between New York and Liverpool. Before the late war, and while yet a lad, Henderson claimed that he was on board a privateer and slaving vessel called the Lark. He was afterward appointed sub-officer of the ship.

The Lark made many trips between Africa and the East seas and was always successful. The captain became rich, but no one knew what became of his money. The Lark continued to make trips after slaves and one day, while near the coast of South America, a United States man-of-war attacked the Lark. The slave was ordered headed for a rendezvous known only to Henderson and the captain. In their haste to escape the war ship they ran the Lark upon a rock and she rapidly sank, scarcely giving the eight men time to escape.

The captain told Henderson that he had \$72,000 in gold on board the ship, and that if he would help him secure it from the crew he would share it with him. All on board the vessel escaped to boats, the captain and Henderson secretly taking the treasure with them. According to this foggy yarn of Henderson they made for an island and there in a cave hid the gold. While on the island, so the story went, a privateer and three of the men died of smallpox and two were drowned by the capsize of a small boat while returning to the vessel. Henderson, so he says, was picked up by a passing vessel and taken to New Orleans. He afterward tried to get some vessel owner to help him recover the treasure, but without success. Henderson afterward fitted out a ship to go to the mysterious island (supposed to be the Cocos), but it is not known that he found more than an island upon which gulls roost and shrug their wings.

The meager telegrams from Panama to the effect that treasure has been found on the island simply adds more interest to one of the most popular romances of the sea.

A QUIET WEDDING.

Miss Edith Hartwell and A. W. Carter Husband and Wife.

Miss Edith Hartwell, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Hartwell, was married to Alfred W. Carter at the home of the bride's parents, 8 o'clock Saturday evening. Rev. H. H. Parker performed the ceremony, which was attended by none but the immediate family, this being due to the indisposition of Mrs. Hartwell. Miss Madeline Hartwell acted as maid of honor and A. M. Brown as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are spending their honeymoon at the home of Mrs. Mary Carter, Waikiki.

The presents received were articles of good taste and calculated to be of use. The Mounted Reserve, of which Mr. Carter is captain, presented the newly married couple with a beautiful lamp and stand.



Lillie May Bentley

Born a Genius

Disease Threatens to Cut Short a Noble Career

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Restores Good Health.

Lillie May Bentley is an accomplished elocutionist and natural born speaker of only 12 years of age. She is the only child temperance lecturer before the public. Her genius, however, did not exempt her from an attack of a disease of the blood. Her own words best tell the story: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

I heartily join with the many thousands that are recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had been troubled from infancy with gatherings in the head. I was compelled to leave school upon the doctor's advice. He thought it was the only thing to save my life, but I

Continued to Grow Worse.

I was persuaded finally by a friend to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The use of one bottle acted as

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

fever upon the blood and I began to improve. After the use of three bottles the gathering ceased and I am cured of my former trouble. I owe my life and will always remain a true friend to Hood's Sarsaparilla." LILLIE MAY BENTLEY, Shelbyville, Indiana. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



fer many days is represented in a bottle of the now famous

Alhambra

Its just pure, unadulterated rich fruit juices, with not a grain of impurity nor an atom of alcoholic poison in it. It is a tonic that tastes good, and its as good as it tastes, too. It goes down with a palate-tickling tingle and refreshes the drinker.

Will you try a quart bottle? 50 cents.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

CALL AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE FOR YOUR



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 38 Great Russell Street, London, W. C.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECORD OF THIS REMEDY IS ITS IMMENSE SALE THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. It is large and powerful, the whole civilized world produced its great value.

L. LOEBENSTEIN THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND OCEANIC COASTS.

Bottles 1s. 1 1/2d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Honolulu,

Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

IS THE GREAT

Blood-Purifier,

NERVE TONIC,

—AND—

STRENGTH-BUILDER.

It attacks and breaks up every humor, cures skin eruptions, restores exhausted vitality, and drives out every element of disease. Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak, and builds up the system generally. By its use food is made nourishing, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Ayer's Sarsaparilla" is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN.

Commission Merchants

No. 3 California st., San Francisco.

Island orders promptly filled.

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LIMITED.

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—AND—

GENERAL

Merchandise

We wish to call your attention to a line of Goods just received from England, such as

WILLOW, RUSH

AND MANILLA

Picnic and School Baskets

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Long and Short Handled Feather Dusters,

Hair Floor Brooms,

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AUSTRALIAN SADDLES

Bird Cages, Bag Twine,

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IMPORTERS.

Hardware and General Merchandise

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FROM

SMALL PHOTOS TO LIFE SIZE

FRAMED HANDSOMELY

In Very Latest Styles of 6-inch wide Mouldings.

Packed and Shipped to any Address on the Islands.

\$10 For the Extremely Low Price of \$10

Call and See Samples at

KING BROS.,

ART STORE,

HOTEL ST.



The Agency for

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

IS WITH THE

Hollister Drug Company, Limited

523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

Advertise your wants in the ADVERTISER.

PASSED A WORTHLESS CHECK.

A Young Hebrew from the Coast
Wanted for Gross Cheat.

KNOWN AS F. H. MENDENHALL.

Had to Get Out of San Francisco Quickly.
Claimed to be the Son of a Wealthy
Father—Borrowed Money from Differ-
ent Persons—Baggage Held for Board.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Among the arrivals by the last Australia was a young man with a record. He did not come to the islands to seek rest or to pass a few weeks in pleasure seeking, but from later developments his conclusion to visit Hawaii was rather sudden, so sudden in fact that he had to leave San Francisco without taking time to pack his belongings. The young man in question presented a good appearance, dressed well and bore unmistakable evidence of being of Hebrew extraction. Then again, the young man was said to be used to good living and consequently put up at the Hawaiian Hotel. He registered at that hostelry as "F. H. Mendenhall, New Mexico," and notwithstanding that his baggage was somewhat light—confined to a small hand valise—he was given comfortable quarters. Soon after arrival Mendenhall, as he called himself, regaled other guests of the hotel with a story that he was the son of a rich man and came to Honolulu to go into the coffee business or something else that might strike his fancy. As many others before him, Mendenhall proceeded to make himself solid with the barkeeper. While the color of his money was rarely seen, the gay and festive gent had a habit of asking every one that might be in the bar to drink with him. This was kept up for a time, but the mixologist finally tired of that sort of thing, and expostulated in plain terms with the new guest, and so plain was the talk given that Mendenhall got mad and refused to recommend the dispenser of liquid refreshments to his many friends, but not before he had succeeded in borrowing \$5, with a promise to return the amount next morning or give his check. The bar man did not want the young man's check and told him so. The next morning came, but not the five spot. Mendenhall was requested to produce, and did so by securing a loan of \$10 from the manager of the hotel. After paying the bar man the amount borrowed, Mendenhall had a few dollars in his pocket, but not sufficient to liquidate his board bill, which had then run for a week. The manager reminded the young man that it took money to buy food and he must settle. A matter so trivial as this did not worry the young Hebrew from the Coast. He raised the amount easily by applying to John Buckley, the proprietor of the Hotel Stables, a man well known for generosity. A check for \$20, drawn on Spreckels & Co., was exchanged for a like amount of Hawaiian coin. With this money Mendenhall paid his board bill. When Buckley presented the draft at the bank, he was told no such party had an account there. From that moment dates the pilikia Mendenhall finds himself in.

Thursday Manager Lucas told Mendenhall that he must again settle his board bill and gave him several hours to raise the funds necessary. He did not show up at the hotel during that evening, so the following day his name was scratched off the roll of honor and his baggage put under lock and key to keep it from fitting away. As Mendenhall did not show up yesterday and explain—as he no doubt could—why he had overdrawn his account at the bank, and let his friends know his whereabouts, thus relieving them of much anxiety, a warrant was sworn out against him for gross cheat. The case was put in the hands of several lynx-eyed attaches of the marshal's office and they scoured the town on foot and horseback, but failed to catch a glimpse of the much-wanted young man. Up to midnight the offender had not been caught.

This but adds another to the long list of deadbeats and swindlers that have invaded the islands and made no distinction in defrauding the people. If Mendenhall is caught—which he must be, sooner or later—the chances are he will be taught a lesson long to be remembered.

F. H. Mendenhall, mention of whom was made in these columns last Saturday morning, was arrested during the forenoon of that day on a warrant charging him with gross cheat by receiving \$20 on a worthless check. He was found at Russian Frank's place on Queen street, where he had been in hiding for a couple of days. He admitted the fraudulent transaction and gave as an excuse that he had to raise money by some means. Gus Mauer, barber at the Hawaiian hotel, was among the victims of Mendenhall to the amount of \$10 borrowed money.

The case may be called in the district court this morning.

When questioned as to his identity by officer Cordes, the young man claimed to be a "Mr. Allen," lately out from Ireland, having arrived by way of California three weeks previous. On the way to the police station "Allen" confessed to being Mendenhall, and admitted that he was guilty of the charge preferred against him. He attributed his downfall to love of whiskey, and said he would resort to anything in order to secure the wherewithal to purchase it.

The prisoner took his arrest calmly. Sunday morning he was walking about the station house enclosure smoking a pipe and as unconcerned as a person could be.

The Richelleu Opens

The new hotel was opened under very favorable auspices Saturday evening. Dinner was served to about twenty people, and the universal verdict was that the service was excellent. There was dancing later in the evening. Numerous toasts were offered to the success of The Richelleu, and to those who know what the meaning of a well served dinner can always be accommodated there. Next Saturday evening a French dinner will be served.

International Iron Works.

F. E. Lynn has opened the International Iron Works on Queen street, between Alakea and Richards. Bronze, brass and iron castings made to order. A specialty will be made of housework. Particular attention paid to ship's blacksmithing. Iron doors, shutters, etc., made. Jobbing promptly attended to.

THE DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY.

Dr. Brown, of David City, Neb.,
Finds a Medicine of Rare
VIRTUE.

He First Cured Himself With It, and
Then Prescribes It for His Patients
With Glaring Results.

(From the Lincoln, Neb., Call.)

Dr. Samuel L. Brown is a pioneer resident of David City, having lived there for twenty years. He is well known all over Butler County, having practiced medicine in every part. It is his recovery from a very serious disease that is looked upon as a miracle. When visited by a Call reporter Dr. Brown related the history of his sickness and his final cure.

"This will be my first step into the field of a personal interview, but I am so enthusiastic over my discovery that I feel like conducting a regular experience meeting."

"Six or seven years ago partial paralysis set in upon my left side, and I soon became 'fected by kindred ailments. The pension board found my trouble to be 'partial paralysis of left side, varicose veins of both legs, and left varicose.' I was also troubled with Diabetes. I became unable to perform manual labor, having to give up the larger part of my produce. I could hardly be moved by the use of crutches and cane. I tried every medicine that I ever heard of in endeavoring to relieve my suffering."

"About a year ago I read of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, that seemed to fit my case, so I sent for samples. I was so well satisfied with the samples that I sent for more, as they acted directly in harmony with nature. These are the things I look for in treating diseases. I used a number of boxes of the pills, and I am now entirely relieved of all my several ailments, and am able to move about once more, without being hampered with crippling diseases. In my practice I always use Pink Pills where the diagnosis of the case favors them."

"I now have a remarkable case at Brainard. Augustus Talbot, the postmaster, was suffering from diabetes and emphysema, and was in the first stages of Bright's disease. The doctors had failed to give him any relief. All hopes of his recovery had been given up when I was called in and took charge of the case. He is now on the road to complete recovery. The Bright's disease was headed off and the other ailments overwhelmed. A happier family cannot be found than that of Postmaster Talbot, of Brainard."

Sworn and subscribed to before me this seventh day of September, A. D. 1893, at David City, Neb. E. S. HENSON, Notary Public.

(Signed) An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is the fruitful source of most of the ailments that afflict mankind, and to any man affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They are an infallible cure for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, diseases depending upon vitiated blood such as scurvy, chronic erysipelas, etc. There are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In many they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of any nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockton, Canada, and 40 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng. They are put up in rubber glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." As there are imitations of this wonderful remedy, see that the above trade mark is on every package you purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by The Hawaiian Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicine.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.

BENNINGTON MEN ENTERTAINED.

Hilo Receives Them and Society
Ladies are Happy.

CALDWELL SHARPENS HIS PEN.

Preparing New Quarters for Hilo Tribune—Riding Parties Enjoy the Moonlight—Santiago Sails for the Coast with a Good List of Passengers, Etc.

Hilo (Hawaii), Oct. 7.—The Bennington arrived from Honolulu Sunday afternoon, at about 1:30 o'clock, and sent a boat ashore containing officers commissioned to inquire whether or not they might be allowed the freedom of the harbor and the shore. There was no occasion for any hesitation in granting them every desire for landing, and today the officers and crew have certainly made use of this longed-for opportunity to be on terra firma for a change. This afternoon a reception was held on board the good ship, and several of Hilo's young ladies responded to the invitation of Lieutenant Elliot. Another party of ladies expect to pay tribute to the Bennington and its officers tomorrow morning, if the weather continues as perfect as it was today. This evening the band is giving a concert at the Hilo Hotel. There is in project a dance for Friday evening, to be held in the hall of the new Spreckels building, on the corner of Wai-nuene and Front streets. The officers, as well as the young folks in Hilo, are regretting that the Bennington was not in port last week, while fair luna was her brightest, and moonlight boating parties would have been quite the thing.

There were several riding parties during the week, but Jupiter Pluvius was a little perverse at times, and some folks did not enjoy their ride. One party of five or six couples went out from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Baldwin last Monday evening. Another party of six couples started from the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Richards on Thursday evening. Upon returning to the house after a race on the beach and a jolly ride out on the road they took supper and continued the evening's pleasures with singing and dancing until after midnight.

A pleasant little gathering was held at the pretty home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Cockburn on Friday evening in honor of Miss Edith Wallace of San Francisco, who has been visiting Mrs. Cockburn and other friends in Hilo. Miss Wallace left for the volcano this morning in company with Captain and Mrs. Matson, Mrs. L. Severance, Miss M. Lyman of Chicago, Miss Knowles of San Jose, Cal.

Lieutenant Spiers and Chief Engineer Barton of the Bennington left for the volcano this morning. Other officers will leave Wednesday morning for a two days trip.

Miss Helen Brewer returned to Honolulu on the Kinau after a prolonged visit with Mrs. John Scott at Wainaku.

Payson Caldwell, who will act as editor and manager of the Hilo Tribune, has leased the premises on Ponohawaii street just below School street, and is refitting the house for occupancy.

W. Bruner has purchased the lot on the corner of Ponohawaii and School streets, with a frontage of 100 feet on School street, from H. C. Austin, and expects to build a cottage thereon in the near future.

W. S. Terry has purchased the two lots adjoining Mr. Bruner's place from Mr. Austin.

The bark Santiago has about finished discharging her cargo, and will sail for San Francisco Thursday morning with a full list of passengers. She was expected to go to Honolulu before leaving for the Coast, but owing to the fresh outbreak of cholera there Captain Matson decided to sail directly to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wilson and child, who have resided in Hilo for a year past, will depart for the Coast on the Santiago.

George Deacon of Papaikou goes on a visit to his family in the Bay City.

Mrs. Charles Lewis, after a lengthy visit to her relatives the Doctors Wetmore, returns to her home in Oakland. D. E. Wilson and John Marlin are also passengers by the same vessel.

Her Face against It.

Edith—"What did you do when your fiancé said he was going to have his moustache shaved off?"
Maude—"Oh, I set my face against it."—Ex.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a



speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay, is to fail in your duty. Think of the years of suffering entailed by such neglect, years not only of physical but of mental suffering by reason of personal disfigurement added to bodily torture. Begin now. Cures made in infancy and childhood by the CUTICURA REMEDIES are speedy, permanent, and economical. Guaranteed absolutely pure by chemical analysis.

ALL ABOUT THE SCALP, SKIN, SCALDS, AND HAIR, post-free, of BENSON SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H. I. CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 25c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 5c.

Disfiguring Facial Blemishes

Are the cause of much unhappiness which may be prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUNR, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHU being completed we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.



The 19th Century Idea!

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

Offer to the Public Their Entire
Stock at a

Reduction of
40 Per Cent.

SACK
SUITS at \$18.00
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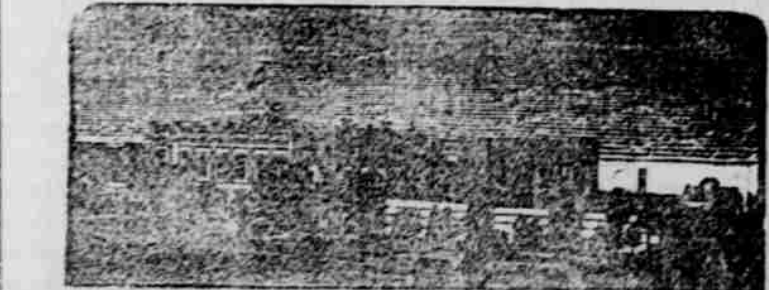
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Our name is sufficient guarantee for good workmanship.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—

DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. BUCKLEY, Asst. Physician. DR. C. CLARK, Business Manager.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are capacious and comfortable, and have been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: DR. L. C. LANE, San Francisco; DR. R. H. PROCTOR, San Francisco; DR. W. H. MARY, San Francisco; DR. H. H. WOOLSEY, San Francisco; DR. ROY A. McLEAN, San Francisco; DR. W. H. THORNE, San Francisco; DR. L. S. TITUS, San Francisco; DR. G. A. SHAW, San Francisco.

Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of Large Importations by their iron works "Paul Hornberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

Large and Complete Assortment

OF

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A Fine Selection of DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC., in the Latest Styles.

A Splendid Line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

TAILORS' GOODS.

A Full Assortment.

Sileries, Sleeve Linings, Self Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kamagarns, etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, etc., etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and 1 best; Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at the lowest prices by

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ICE & COLD STORAGE

AT NOMINAL COST.

HALL'S, London, E. C., Patent Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process cold-beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls, portable, may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEORGE CAVENAGH, Agent, Alakea Street.

P. S.—By the above-named process one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

SHIPPERS will Please Take Notice that the

Bark HOLLISWOOD

Will Leave New York for this port on or about SEPTEMBER 30th.

For further information apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kibby street, Boston, Mass., or to C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu, Agents.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida, 150 Tons Double Superphosphate, 300 Tons Natural Plant Food, 25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash & Kainit High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING

At Hawaiian Gazette Office.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895.

A CORRESPONDENT asks why our remarks upon the action of members of foreign legations in Washington City are not applicable to Hawaii. That is for the correspondent to decide. We know of no reason why any country should not put the coat on, if it fits.

A SEVERE epidemic of yellow fever is raging in Vera Cruz. Telegraph dispatches from that place state that "the work of the dredgers in the harbor undoubtedly tends to increase the microbic influences." It will be a good thing to bear this fact in mind in planning for the resumption of dredging operations in our own harbor.

WOULDN'T it be well for the evening papers to stop fighting for a while and give the public a different class of reading matter? It does not take the public long to decide which one gives the most news. As for the deadly parallel; when a paper constantly trims its sails to fit the wind of transient opinion, what more can you expect?

THE plan given in another column for enlarging the harbor and increasing the wharfage accommodations has the advantage of being the least expensive of any thus far promulgated. With the increasing traffic of the Pacific it will be only a matter of a few years when there will be a crying need for such extension and even at the present day very little of the extra space would go to waste. The extension in the vicinity of the Pacific Mail dock will cost more and with the exception of work already laid out, can well be deferred to a later day.

IN AN article written for the Forum, Fletcher Osgood says that, as a rule, the voices of American women lack strength and are neither musical nor finely modulated, and as compared with women of other nations, their voices are metallic and their conversation characterized by too much emphasis. Mr. Osgood's investigations have led him to the conclusion that tight dressing is largely responsible for these vocal defects. So far as known, Mr. Osgood and a few unfortunate husbands are the only ones inclined to find fault with the pitch of the American woman's voice. If his conclusions are well founded, however, he has added another item to the long list of good reasons why the new woman should inaugurate a dress reform among her sex.

THE Illustrated American calls attention to the fact that there is but one class of individuals in the United States who can defy law—the members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington. Diplomats are free to do as they please without danger of arrest; their only punishment being withdrawal from the service on complaint from the State Department. When the youthful members of the foreign legations set out on a "diplomatic spree" they carry their cards, which, on presentation at the police station, provided the owners end up there, constitute a passport to go home and do the same thing over again if they like. "When a diplomat cuts too many capers the State Department intimates, through one of our Ministers, in a diplomatic way, that the young man is persona non grata, and he finds himself suddenly recalled to his own country." It is one of the unfortunate customs in nearly every country that John Smith, diplomatic officer, can debauch himself and "carry on" about as he pleases, without suffering the same social consequences to which John Smith, private citizen, would be subject. It seems reasonable to expect that any man representing a foreign country ought to have sufficient respect for his country, if not himself, to bring his private life within the lines of common decency.

THE SEWAGE QUESTION.

We must thank the author of the "Sewage Question" for publishing his views on the sanitary need of this city. What he says is correct, but we doubt the expediency of his remedy. The "earth closet" is a good one, but experience shows that as a rule it requires constant attention, and soon falls into disuse. No system of living is practicable which is above the level of the people. One can't make savages wear clothes without forcing them to do so.

The earth closet system may be made of great value, and more than self-supporting, if properly tried. Let the Government select a small, crowded district in the city, construct the proper vaults, say fifty of them, and then put them in charge of a practical scientist to control and manage. At first it would be a charge on the city, but as experience and skill was acquired, and better methods adopted, the process would be gradually cheapened and made to yield a small profit. Here, then, if no white men cared to undertake it, some of the Chinese or Japanese would do so in order to supply the increasing need of fertilizers. After that the system could be extended to all parts of the city. The experiment need not be an expensive one. The great advantage which we have here is that we have a large population which will take comparatively low wages.

Our danger in adopting new sanitary methods is that engineers and experts will make experiments on a large and costly scale. It is the fate of most communities that they never do their thinking until a crisis comes, and then hasty thinking and unwise action follows.

OUR FRIEND COMMONER.

OUR friend "Commoner," in upholding the twenty days quarantine, cites the action of Canadian authorities, also that of the United States of Colombia and Spain. He might go still further and tell of the "committees" in western towns in the United States who stopped immigrants who had been released from quarantine in New York and turned them out on the prairies. The fact that "nearly, if not all, the passenger vessels plying between European and United States ports" carry immigrants is just what makes the position of "Commoner" and his Kauai friends untenable. Kauai was given the opportunity to accept one lot of immigrants that had undergone more than a twenty days quarantine. With this exception, immigrant passengers have been kept strictly away from Kauai and every other island. That cabin passengers from Honolulu were allowed to land in San Francisco without undergoing even the rigorous five days quarantine is pretty good proof that had Lord Godkin's ship companions been confined to the classes patronizing first and second cabins there would have been no occasion to accuse him of giving utterance to prejudiced opinions. He would have been allowed to land on arrival at New York.

As to the value of statements in the New York daily papers and Harper's Weekly, the Christian Union and the Independent, that's a matter of opinion. No one acquainted with the class of writers employed on the New York Sun, Herald and Tribune will be quick to put them down as second rate authorities as compared with those employed by the periodicals mentioned. Of course the action of Quebec, Spain, the United States of Colombia and the Western "town committees" goes to show that the people of Hawaii are not the only ones who go off on a tangent. Our friends on the other islands acted on their best judgment and rather than condemn them for something that has now "blown over," we beg leave to submit that we have such complete confidence in their integrity of purpose and common sense, as to assert that they will show better judgment the next time—which, so far as cholera is concerned, it is hoped we may never see. Undoubtedly

"Commoner" could cite more instances of more radical action and still have failed to prove that a careful, conservative policy has not been equally efficacious in guarding non-infected localities.

EDUCATION ON A BROADER BASIS.

A practical educational lesson is drawn by the editor of the Progressive Educator from the "dastardly and idiotic libel committed in Honolulu lately in the form of a written poster." Mr. Townsend sees no occasion for surprise that a man with the ability to read and write should be "knave and fool enough to do such a thing." "How long," he asks, "will it take for the world to find out that ability to read and write is not education—is no part of education? At best, ability to read is but a means of education, and in a large percentage of cases this means is not applied so as to realize its proper end. It is decidedly possible for a man without such ability to be better educated than another who has it. Education is the perfecting of character. Ability to read may serve this end, or it may not do so. All depends upon what a man reads, and how, and when." He also points out that the fundamental error of our old schools was in making reading, writing and arithmetic the center of all school work. "To concentrate upon language is to concentrate upon a means of education rather than a part of education."

While the guardian spirits that presided over the "little red school house" did their work well and were a necessary factor in the development of the broader ideas of what education really is, the people of the present generation have come to know that in many instances, the theory and practice of the old school of education resulted in giving a man just enough education to make him dangerous. It was not unlike putting a rifle in the hands of a child and letting him exercise his own ingenuity as to how, when and where he shall use it. Fortunately the mistakes of the past have been recognized and there is a strong and almost universal movement to teach in earliest childhood the principles that will lead to the proper application of the "book learning," however meagre it may be, that may be gained in later years.

THE editor of The Time in his Saturday issue makes a careful review of the collection of misrepresentations published in the September Hawaiian by one who signs as A. M. Henderson. In a calm and well-balanced article he remarks that "A. M. Henderson" has made "statements knowing them to be false," and cites the facts which prove the falsity. To those conversant with the true situation "then and now," it is plain that "Henderson" and Hayne have compiled their falsifications for the "influence abroad." No one in this country, however pleased he may be at the din made by the Hawaiian dog's "missionary" tin pan, would attempt to uphold the statements which carry the distinguishing earmarks of a first-class prevaricator.

THE Tokyo Chamber of Commerce has recently addressed a memorial to the Imperial government regarding the development of the mercantile marine. They recommend, among other things, the establishment of an American line of large steamers, capable of being converted into cruisers in time of war. Several of the Japanese steamship companies, says the Japan Mail, are also considering the subject of transportation lines to the States. Japan is deficient in iron ores, but has an abundance of cheap coal. It is believed that iron ore of the best quality can be obtained on the North and South American coasts, and it may be cheaply carried to the coal supplies of Japan. The active minds of the Japanese see the supreme necessity of commanding cheap iron, in their rivalry with the Occidental world, and they will get it, if it can be had.

CHEAP LABOR.

It is well known that some of our sugar planters are firm believers in the proposition that sugar-producing here can be successfully carried on only by "cheap labor," and that no attention should be paid to those wild erratics, the Labor Commissioners, who dare to intimate that brains have much more to do with productive manual labor than the experienced planters will admit.

In a recent review of cane cultivation in the Straits Settlement, where manual labor is much cheaper than it is here, the Louisiana Planter, usually regarded as an able journal, says, regarding the labor of that settlement and the labor of Louisiana: "The notable difference is that our work can be done much more cheaply by means of our agricultural implements than they can do theirs with the large amount of hand labor that they are compelled to employ." The Louisiana planters pay 300 per cent. more for labor than the planters of the Settlement, and can compete so far as labor is concerned, although the disadvantages of climate may offset all this. American wheat is now competing with Russian wheat, raised with the aid of labor which costs only 10 cents per day.

The farmer says he can't compete with Asiatic labor at 10 cents per day, while, at the same moment, he is competing with Russian labor at the same price. Machinery takes the place of labor in wheat growing. So it will in many other branches of labor.

Some of our planters may discover that they have not a grip on the subject yet and are quite too much disposed to hold that they "know all about it," just as the railroad managers have done about electricity, until their dividends have been cut into rather badly.

THOSE YOKOHAMA MAILS.

THE failure of the China to bring mails from Yokohama has led the Japanese citizens to make a big rumour over a very small matter, and one that cannot be remedied by any amount of legislation and declaration on the part of the Hawaiian Government. So long as the Oriental steamship companies are not under contract to carry mails to and from this country the people are subject to the will of the company, or, as was the case with the Oceanic and Canadian steamship companies, of the captain of the steamer. It would be quite as sensible for the people of Honolulu to berate the Government for the action of the captains of the Alameda, Monowai, Miowera and Warimoo. Steamship agents, the people and the Hawaiian Government are practically at the mercy of the captain, who acts on strict instructions given by the officials at the headquarters of the company. If steamship companies prefer to carry freight to San Francisco or finally refuse to take it from Oriental ports at all rather than undergo quarantine at this port, it is a matter which this Government cannot well rectify so long as cholera continues its present ravages in the East. In the matter of mails, the Japanese have fared far better than the majority of the population. The "foreigners" have had the pleasure of watching no less than four steamers pass this port without taking mails. The only redress is to tell the captain how unjust we consider his action, and hope for better luck next time. Japanese citizens ought to recognize that quarantine regulations which result in delaying goods, and thereby cut off a source of Government revenue, are not imposed for the fun of the thing. Following out the arguments submitted to prove discrimination against the Japanese merchants, it might also be said that the Government placed restrictions on freight going to the other islands in order to injure the merchants of Honolulu. When the Japanese have stopped to think twice, they must necessarily come to the conclusion that they have suffered from circumstances over which governments have no control—until the cholera

epidemic in the East abates. Public health must be protected at all costs.

IT WILL be interesting to know on what principle the effort to bring about the release of the remaining political prisoners, on Thanksgiving day is based. The misguided natives and the youthful element of the January insurgents have been given their freedom and now we come down to those who did the damning work among the natives and were in fact directly responsible for the unfortunate action of the ignorant individuals who were not aware of the enormity of the crime committed. No doubt the Republic is just as safe with these leaders out and about as it is with them behind prison walls. But was it fear for the safety of the Republic that brought about their sentence to prison? This is not the impression gained from the minutes of the military commission. If it is true that the commission was called to sentence these men to prison for a few days, until the Republic got an opportunity to look around and see how it stood, the best thing that can be done is to release all political prisoners as soon as possible, admit that we were frightened, and make the best of it. If, as we believe, there was a principle involved, then let us adhere to the principle.

"THE small farmer will work out his own salvation," says Mr. Loebenstein—and all other intelligent citizens of this country. The calamity howlers have harped on the extensive nothingness which they claim this country has to offer American farmers till those who had rather "let it go at that" than think and act for themselves and the welfare of the country, have almost come to believe it. As Mr. Loebenstein says, we are at the parting of the ways, and it is either to Asiatics or Americans that this country is going. It is high time the fathers of the hamlet awoke to the fact, ceased trusting to luck and cast about for the best ways and means of bringing the small farmer to a knowledge of the opportunities open to him in Hawaii.

NOTICE

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO., Proprietors.

MILL ENGINE FOR SALE.

Horizontal Slide Valve Engine

Made by Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1895.

Bore of Cylinder 13 inches, Length of Stroke 40 inches, Crank shaft on left of Cylinder, Hand Reversing Gear, Diameter of Fly Wheel 14 feet, Size of Engine Bed 3 feet wide by 20 feet long.

For further particulars, apply to

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

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FOR SALE.

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

13 ACRES ORANGE GROVE; ALL in good bearing; one mile from center of town and situated at corner of Main street and Ontario Avenue. The above is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, and in one of the most beautiful localities in California. The party owning the same is now residing in these islands, and needing ready money, is willing to dispose of at a bargain for cash, or in exchange for city property. Parties wishing to purchase will be furnished with good references at Riverside. Full particulars will be cheerfully given by calling or addressing GEO. A. TURNER, Real Estate and General Business Agent, 208 Merchant street. 4069-1f

The Gazette issued every Tuesday and Friday.

Timely Topics

October 1, 1895.

Below is a list of goods which arrived ex Australia and will be kept on the Oceanic wharf for shipment to the other islands. Every thing in the list can be shipped without Board of Health permits and the attention of buyers is called to the assortment:

- Plated Ware,
- Water Closets,
- Paint Burners,
- Hendry's Mixed Paints,
- Hose in all sizes and qualities,
- Ideal Coffee Pots,
- Bicycles,
- Bicycle Lamps,
- Metallic Paint in Oil,
- Tanks, 3000 to 5000 gals.,
- Steel Wire Cloth,
- Shooting Coats,
- Flour Sifters,
- Blacksmiths' Bellows,
- Wire Mats,
- Cutlery,
- Feather Dusters,
- Hoe Handles,
- California Lawn Sprinklers,
- Lanterns,
- Shovels,
- Rice Plows,
- W. W. Heads,
- Paint Brushes,
- Bath Tub Enamel,
- Varnishes,
- Assorted Hardware,
- Disston's No. 2 Cane Knives,
- Mill Saw Files,
- Sole Leather.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.
Opposite Spencetown Bank,
307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The quarantine on freight and passengers will not be lifted this week.

The natives are smiling again because they have been provided with fish.

Collector General Castle has a notice in this issue notifying importers of a change in the regulations.

Small boys in gymnasium suits were numerous in the new Y. M. C. A. gymnasium yesterday afternoon.

Quarantine having been raised from schools in all districts the Kaula school will open this morning.

John Toms, manager of the Kapapa store of the Makee Sugar Company, is in town on a two weeks' vacation.

Sam Stanford and Lida Williams were married at St. Andrew's Saturday evening by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh.

Members of the Y. H. I. are getting into trim for their anniversary concert, at which are to be sung old Hawaiian airs.

Ernest Wodehouse and a party of nine others returned yesterday from a hunting trip over the pali. They bagged 106 birds.

The Olympia is anchored outside. It was reported that Captain Reed intended coming inside, but concluded not to do so.

Editor Norrie's only child was baptized Sunday by the Bishop of Honolulu. He will be known as Carl Gordon Mohailani Norrie.

L. S. Augst and a force of men have started from Honouliuli to place telephone poles and connect the line with the Volcano House.

C. S. Bradford of the ADVERTISER is taking a vacation of a few weeks. During his absence J. T. Stacker will have charge of the city work.

The Bennington was to leave Hilo yesterday for a cruise along the Kona coast. The vessel will remain a day or so at Kealahou bay.

Adjutant Egner interviewed a huckman last night in consequence of the jehu having interfered in some of the good work of the adjutant.

Consul General Mills has been confined to his room at the Hawaiian Hotel for a few days, being threatened with nervous prostration.

The ladies of the Relief Society closed the work Saturday with a feast to which all the ladies brought eatables. The affair was a very jolly one.

Officers of the U. S. S. Olympia were out calling yesterday afternoon. Several of the number have visited this port before on other men-of-war.

Charles Weatherwax and Jack Lucas are in quarantine; the former is making pictures and the latter acknowledging contracts of the laborers.

Children from infected districts will be allowed to attend school from now on. This will swell the attendance greatly at the various educational institutions.

When the furnishings and supplies at the cholera hospital have been removed the buildings will probably be completely whitewashed as a precautionary measure.

All chemists, sugar boilers and engineers desiring positions on sugar plantations may register at the office of the Hawaiian Experimental Station, No. 25 Nuuanu street.

James Bolster, who was forced to give up his position on the Star on account of illness, is rusticating in Palolo valley. His health is very much improved in consequence of the change.

Chief Inspector Wareon issued 3000 shipping permits during the five days ending Friday night. The returns from his office give every evidence of a bright outlook in the inter-island trade.

Emma square was crowded last night by persons anxious to hear for the first time by the Hawaiian Band, the New York World's song "The Band Played On." The piece met with a hearty encore.

Panabou College football men will seek to organize a team with which to "buck the center" of the H. A. A. C. team. Football games are looked forward to with a great deal of interest by the lovers of the sport.

Messrs. Giles, Angus and Paris took a trial spin yesterday afternoon on the new Stearns bicycles recently received by E. O. Hall & Sons. The yellow frame is the distinctive feature of the Stearns wheel this year.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the friends of the long term political prisoners to secure their par-

don on Thanksgiving day. It is understood that in the event of John Bowler being pardoned he will leave the country.

Captain Parker and the squad of police sent out to the quarantine hospital Sunday night returned to the city yesterday afternoon. Dr. J. T. Wayson and one or two civilians went over with the police squad and remained on guard during the night.

The merry-go-round was taken down yesterday. It will be stored away perhaps never again to revolve for the pleasure of the giddy native girls and their fond lovers. A building is to be erected on the site lately occupied by the merry-go-round.

A half-caste leper woman from Hawaii gave premature birth to a child at the Kalihi experimental station yesterday. The foetus will be preserved in alcohol for the purpose of microscopical examination to determine whether there is inherited leprosy.

Persons in the vicinity of the Pauoa road are wakened early in the morning by the fascinating music of tin cans, shotgun reports and melodious Chinese voices in the rice patches near by. They have deducted from these actions that the rice crop is ripening.

Colonel McLean took the artillery company out for practice yesterday morning. The company went up Manoa valley and after a half hour's target practice returned, reaching town about 6:30. One of the features of the march was the horsemanship of Major Potter and Captain Ashley.

A prominent Chinaman of the city called at this office yesterday and stated that he had been given positive information that there was opium among the Chinese immigrants at the quarantine station. He said that he had been told the opium was secreted in false bottoms of trunks. One man was said to have 500 tins in his possession.

The Likilike took fifty lepers to Molokai yesterday afternoon. These have been collected over the islands for the last three months. An examination of the lepers should have been made during the month of September, but on account of the cholera epidemic it was found impossible. Most of the unfortunates taken to Molokai yesterday were men.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers. Baxson, Smith & Co., agents for H.I.

Nuuanu Stream.

Natives are at work digging a ditch and constructing a retaining wall on the mauka side of King street, on the Ewa side of the wash-house. The discharge pipe from the bay extends under the car-line to a point just alongside the wash-house, and it is through this that the mud will be carried from the bay to the low lands opposite.

The odor from the mud is becoming offensive to passers by even at this early stage of the work. At the present rate, it will be completed in about eight months.

It is understood that some of the physicians in the Board of Health object to this plan as being unsanitary, preference being given to a suggestion to fill the land in with dry earth brought in from Moanalua.

Company B.

The members of the swell company, N. G. H., will hold an election for first and second lieutenant next week in consequence of the promotion of Lieutenant Kenake to the post of Adjutant of first battalion.

The candidate most mentioned to succeed Lieutenant Kenake is Second Lieutenant Jacobson. First Sergeant Giles is a candidate for Jacobson's place against Dr. J. T. Wayson. Friends of the different candidates are doing considerable work among the members in order to elect their favorites.

A Bag Stock.

The old established house of J. T. Waterhouse calls attention in another column to a large and admirably selected stock of goods suited to the tastes of the people. The reputation this firm has for low prices is known everywhere, and to this, coupled with the fact that the goods are of a superior quality, makes the establishment the headquarters for people in search of up-to-date articles in dress goods.

A GRUESOME FIND.

A Chinaman's Hand in a Can—The Murder Theory Disputed.

The Chinese have a very revolting custom of saving, for future reference, all parts of their bodies which have become detached in any manner. About a year and a half ago a Chinaman at Ewa plantation had his left hand so badly injured in an accident that it became necessary to have the member amputated. He came to Honolulu and had the operation performed.

Upon returning to Ewa he took his amputated hand to a cousin who then kept a poi shop in one of John Colburn's houses on Maunakea street. It had been placed in a new tin pail and hermetically sealed to keep out the germs of decomposition. Ah Wa, the faithful cousin, took his relation's hand, shook it and put it away in a safe corner, there to remain until called for. Then the one-handed Chinaman went back to Ewa feeling certain that he had succeeded in finding a safe resting-place for his hand until such a time as he should see fit to accompany it back to the land of his birth.

A short time ago Ah Wa moved his place of taro pounding and forgot to take with him the hand of his relation. He had put the tin pail containing it into an iron pot used for cooking and had left this in a dark corner, evidently expecting to carry it away.

Yesterday morning an old native, employed by John Colburn, was set to work cleaning the recent poi shop in preparation for the arrival of a new tenant. He came upon the pail, and thinking it might contain something of value, pulled off the top. What he found was a shriveled hand, from which emanated a very sickening odor. It had been cut off two or three inches above the wrist, and was bent around to fit the pail.

This was more than the native could stand, and, in a very excited state, he ran to the police station, where he told his story.

Captain Scott was dispatched to the scene to investigate the matter. Ah Wa, the last occupant of the building, was arrested and held for investigation. His cousin will be up from Ewa today to identify property, at which time Ah Wa will, probably, have all suspicion removed from him and walk about again with head erect.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Orders Regarding Schools Rescinded. Seamen Restrictions to be Modified.

A short session of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Six members were present.

On motion of Dr. Emerson the regulation of the Board, forbidding children from the infected districts attending the city schools, was rescinded.

President Smith read a supplementary report from the committee on contaminated water and soil, in which they stated having finished the work assigned to them and recommended that they be discharged. No definite action was taken regarding the matter.

It was voted that certain Chinamen at the quarantine station be allowed to go by the Kilauea Hou during the afternoon to their respective plantations on Maui and Hawaii.

The matter of lifting the quarantine placed on the crews of the various island steamers was brought up for discussion. President Smith said a great deal of dissatisfaction had been manifested by some of the employees of the steamship companies. It seemed to them that there no longer existed any danger of contamination and under those circumstances they should be allowed to come ashore. President Smith recommended that in case no new case of cholera should make its appearance by Saturday night, the quarantine be lifted and the men be allowed to come ashore, but that none of them be allowed to go ashore at any other port. This was put in the form of a motion and carried unanimously.

Several other matters were brought up, but nothing definite was done regarding them. At 4 p. m. the Board went into executive session.

In Length.

"Oh, yes," rejoined the Giraffe, blushing at the compliment, "I know I have a great deal of taste. I am built that way, don't you know! Yes."

She explained in illustration, that it took the ice cream soda she was eating something like twenty-five seconds to reach its destination, and her relief was consequently indeed extensive.—Detroit Tribune.

RAINFALL FOR SEPTEMBER, 1895.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations.	Elev. Feet.	Inches.
HAWAII—		
Waikaeae	50	19.57
Hilo (town)	100	17.63
Pepee	100	19.17
Honolulu	300	20.37
Honolulu	850	23.66
Hakalau	200	17.82
Honolulu	10	16.77
Laupahoehoe	900	10.00
Oakala	400	9.58
Kukui	250	6.52
Paalo	750	6.70
Paahau	300	3.85
Paahau	1200	3.65
Honolulu	440	4.02
Kukui	700	4.81
Niuli	300	3.90
Kohala	350	4.10
Kohala Mission	583	3.70
Waimea	2730	2.27
Puukapu	3025	2.27
Kailua	950	5.42
Laupahoehoe	1540	5.97
Kealahou	1580	8.28
Nasalehu	656	4.48
Honolulu	15	1.00
Hilo	310	1.00
Paalo	1100	4.10
Olua (Maui)	1650	23.69
Waikaeae	750	1.00
Kapoho	50	9.46
Poholiki	10	1.00
MAUI—		
Kula	4000	7.50
Honolulu	100	1.00
Haleakala Ranch	2000	1.00
Paia	180	1.00
Hana	200	3.91
Hana	1800	10.32
Olowalu	15	0.00
Kaanapali	15	1.00
MOLOKAI—		
Mapulehu	70	4.18
LANAI—		
Koole	1600	1.00
OAHU—		
Punahou	50	3.34
King St. (Kewalo)	15	2.81
Manoa Park	10	1.80
Manoa	100	6.94
Panama	50	5.63
Insane Asylum	30	5.19
Nuuanu (School St.)	50	5.77
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	9.27
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.)	405	11.96
Nuuanu (H'f-way H)	730	15.25
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	23.59
Maunawili	300	9.45
Waimanalo	25	4.28
Ahukimau	350	1.00
Kahala	25	4.87
Waiala	15	1.18
Ewa Plantation	60	5.30
KAUAI—		
Lihue, Grove Farm	200	2.38
Lihue (Molokai)	300	4.28
Hanalei	300	2.88
Kilauea	325	6.31
Hanalei	10	12.50
Waiala	15	1.18
Makaweli	10	4.21

C. J. LYONS,

In charge Weather Bureau.

MAKING BICYCLES.

Output This Year Estimated at Nearly Half Million.

While it is almost an impossibility to give anything like a correct statement of what the output of bicycles will be this year, it is by common consent spoken of as between 400,000 and 500,000 wheels. A majority of close observers in the trade would doubtless fix the figures at 550,000. Such a large number of wheels represents an enormous outlay, particularly when it is calculated that each wheel sells for an average price of not less than \$65. At this rate the sum produced is \$29,250,000.

This has been the most phenomenal season the bicycle trade has ever known. In many cases the manufacturers have been unable, even though running their factories night and day, to keep abreast with the demand. There are about 250 large and small concerns in this country engaged in turning out cycles or parts of this interesting vehicle, but next year this number should be slightly increased, judging from the talk one hears among the trade.—New York Times.

HIS LOOKS ASSISTED HIM.

How an ex-Customs Collector Gained Li Hung's Good Graces.

A. W. Bash, ex-Collector of Customs for the Puget Sound District, arrived in this city recently from China, says a late Seattle dispatch, and at once left for New York, where he expects to raise money with which to build a line of railroads in various parts of China.

Bash confirms a story told of him as to how he came to get franchises from the Chinese Government, worth, according to Americans who are acquainted with them, many thousands of dollars. When Bash arrived in China several months ago, he met ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster, who was there representing China in her settlement with Japan. Bash is an intimate friend of Foster, and it was through him that he met Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman. The latter was at once impressed with the fact that Bash was the exact image of ex-President Grant, who, as is well known, was regarded by Li as the greatest statesman the United States ever contained. From the day Bash and Li Hung Chang met the former was the greatest American in China, and the statesman could not do too much for him.

At the first meeting the more Li Hung Chang looked at him the more he became convinced that Bash was the born image of Grant. Before Foster and Mr. Bash left the palace that day it was arranged they should dine with Li Hung Chang the next day. At the appointed hour Mr. Foster and Mr. Bash put in an appearance, and Li Hung Chang, wearing his purple robes, came into the

rich dining-room, and had Bash occupy the same seat where Grant had sat on the occasion of the bird's-nest banquet. After that Bash dined several times with Li Hung Chang and they became very good friends.

When Bash mentioned the fact that he was in China for the purpose of getting railroad franchises the statesman gladly consented to give him a lift, and as a result the government looked with favor on Bash, and he received franchises and other concessions which will undoubtedly make him a wealthy man.

Evening Classes.

The Y. M. C. A. evening educational classes began last night with typewriting. Bookkeeping class will take up work at 7 o'clock tonight. The physical classes were also opened last night under the directorship of D. W. Corbett, a graduate of the Springfield, Mass., Training School. It is the aim of the physical department to give each member a thorough physical education in order that he may always be able to do that simple physical exercise which is so necessary to keep up the muscular tone and vigorous bodily health.

The Bo'sun Explains.

A little time ago on one of the Cunard boats one of the crew (while the passengers were at dinner) picked up a menu and, seeing on the top, "Table d'hôte," inquired of one of his mates the meaning of it.

"What does this 'ere mean, Joe?"

Joe, taking the menu, gazed on it with a puzzled air, scratched his head, and said:

"I can't make nothing of it. Let's go to old Coffin; he's a scholar, and sure to know."

On giving the menu to the boatswain, he thoughtfully stroked his chin and said:

"Well, look 'ere, mates; it's like this 'ere: Them swells down in the saloon have some soup, a bit of fish, a bit of this, a bit of that, and a bit of summat else, and calls it table d'hôte. We have table d'hôte, only we mixes it altogether and calls it Irish stew."—Ex.

His Son's Identity.

"Aaugh-vaugh!" It was the baby. He had repeated the remark sixty times in the last hour.

Mr. Newleigh's hair, such as it was, stood on end.

"Gwaw ahw wowbdgow fil-vaugh!" added the baby, while people living across the street got up and closed their windows.

Mr. Newleigh ground his teeth. "To think," he groaned, burying his face in the pillows, "that I should grow up to become the father of a railway porter!"—Tid-Bit.

He Knew Better.

"You needn't tell me that women have no sense of humor," said Ricketts to Fosdick.

"Well?"

"I overheard a stuttering man propose once. He said: 'I-I-I love y-y-you d-d-devotedly, m-m-m-y d-d-dear B-B-Blanche. W-w-w-will y-y-you m-m-marry m-m-me?' And after the delivery of this declaration on the installment plan the minx had the audacity to say, 'Oh, George, this is so sudden.'"—Town Topics.

No Hope of Relief.

"How much will you take for that infernal accordion?" demanded the red-faced citizen who had thrust his head out of the second-story window.

"It wouldn't do you any good to buy it, mister," answered the dejected musician on the sidewalk. "I've six more of 'em at home."

And he went on playing the "Honeymoon March."—Chicago Tribune.

A Great Steel Bridge.

NIAGARA FALLS (N. Y.), Sept. 19.—The first step in the construction of the largest steel bridge in the world of a single arch plan was taken today, when the contract was let for the building of the foundation for the mammoth arch, which will be over 550 feet across, besides the shore-line piers. The bridge is to be constructed from the plans of Engineer C. C. Buck, who is the engineer of the new East River bridge, New York. The contract for the foundations was awarded to B. P. Smith, of Rochester. Work is to commence immediately, and the stone structure work will be completed by winter. This will be left standing to see what effect the rise and fall of the river and the ice jams will have upon it. The contracts for the iron and steel work will be let this winter, and the superstructure completed ready to put up early in the spring.



At Gazette Office.

BY AUTHORITY.

PETER KAHAKAULA has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Mala, in the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Oct. 11th, 1895.
1698-34

J. KELIHAHI has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Oct. 11th, 1895.
1698-34

Bureau of Public Lands.

By authority of the Commissioners of Public Lands Mr. C. P. Iankea is appointed Sub-Agent of Public Lands for the Island of Oahu, such appointment bearing date of September 7th, 1895.

For the Commissioners,
J. F. BROWN,
Commissioner and Agent of Public Lands.
1696-34

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CUSTOMS.
HONOLULU, H. I., October 11th, 1895.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1896, Importers, in making entry at the Custom House, will positively identify each case with its contents. Ample time is here allowed for notification of this necessity to all foreign consignors, and failure to comply after the date above named will inevitably cause increased delay and expense before delivery of the goods. From and after the same date, the reduction of Foreign currencies in Customs entries will be resumed by the Customs.

JAS. B. CASTLE,
Collector-General of Customs.

Approved:
S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.
4121 1698-34



The Alhambra

is our latest. It has become so popular at our soda fountain we have decided to bottle it for home use. A small quantity of the Alhambra added to a glass of ice water makes a fresh, delightful drink. No sugar is required. It is non-alcoholic, and is a wholesome beverage that delights the old and young alike. It has a genuine fruit flavor that you will enjoy. Better try a bottle.

Quart bottles 50c.

HOBRON DRUG CO.

HEADS

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24 Post Street, - San Francisco.
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS
This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.
A Department of Electrical Engineering
Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.
C. S. HALL, Secretary.

HUSTACE & CO.,

Dealers in
Wood and Coal,

ALSO WHITE AND BLACK SAND,

Which we will sell at the very lowest market rates.

Telephone No. 414.

CHANCE TO STUDY MANY TYPES.

What May Be Seen in Some of the Chinese Restaurants.

BUSY SCENE ON SATURDAY NIGHTS.

Trials of a Proprietor Witnessed by a Reporter—Remembrance of Philadelphia Sailors—Flattery as Used by Mongolians—Patronized by all Classes.

Honolulu boasts of an unusually large number of Chinese restaurants, of which a certain number labelled "respectable" are patronized to a great extent by business men and others of the city. Again there is a portion, such as those found on Nuananu street, into which none other than natives seem to go. The smallest portion is composed of the all-night places, where flock people of all nationalities and grades. Here it is that a person in search of types may find study to his heart's content.

A certain one of these restaurants on Hotel street presents a most interesting scene on Saturday evenings more than at any other time. It is then no one seems in a hurry to get away, and time is taken to make expressions which might be used by character readers in a summary of the nature of the respective frequenters.

The exterior of this establishment is very much as others of its stamp, but may be particularly identified by a large glass window in front. Some months ago, when the Philadelphia was at this port, a number of her sailors became angry with the proprietor because he had taken the had of one of the number who refused payment for his supper. Seizing a ginger ale bottle one of the sailor's friends threw it at the window. The spot struck by the missile has been polished with some black substance, while the radiating cracks run in all directions like the arms of the squid. It is said the Chinese proprietor is one of those natures whose delight it is to keep souvenirs. Another reason assigned for the smashed window remaining is that it has proven the very best of advertisements.

The restaurant is much the same as others of its nature. The counter is presided over by the almond-eyed proprietor, the small tables and hard chairs—the same as found elsewhere. The only difference is that the tables are just a trifle less greasy, the napkins more scarce and the bottles of condiments contain mixtures so similar in appearance as to render distinction difficult.

Having been told that the place was an extremely interesting one to visit, especially on Saturday night, a representative of this paper dropped into the place last Saturday evening in the hope of finding something worthy of mention.

The shrill voice of the proprietor was the first thing to break the monotony. A Samoan paluter of the city had playfully dropped the lighted stump of his cigar into the plate of matches on the counter and succeeded in making quite a blaze. Instead of putting out the fire and then talking to the man, the owner began expostulating with the paluter on the mischief done, while the matches burned on. The grease of the counter stood in immediate danger of being destroyed by the flames. The proprietor finished speaking just as the fire died out and, there being no longer any necessity for scolding, the Chinaman sat down on the ledge of the window and watched the Samoan light another cigar and walk away.

A rather wild-looking native was seen hovering about the tables that had been recently occupied by customers. In his hand he carried a paper bag, which he was filling with the remains of recent repasts. The man is a harmless lunatic who has no source of supplies but the table of Chinese restaurants. When the man first began his collections, the Chinamen objected to his entering their respective places, but gradually became used to his harmless manner, and now allow him to come and go at will. He wears no shoes and skips about from table to table for all the world like a taboon. He has frightened many persons who are not acquainted with his queer ways, by coming up behind them unawares and making ludicrous grimaces. While he is making the rounds the lunatic mumbles over all sorts of combinations of words and seems to pay no attention to anything but the matter in hand.

Two backmen, seated at the center table, were discussing the business of the past week. One had succeeded in getting a good run of customers, while the other said he had made but a very few dollars and had almost made up his mind to give up the business. He deeply deplored the fact that cholera had developed in the city. He used to do his greatest amount of business when steamers from foreign ports arrived at Honolulu. Cholera had stopped all passengers from landing, and consequently had taken away the source of the greatest amount of his revenue. This one seemed to eat his supper with the show of rather a poor appetite, while the other was so engrossed with his meal that he undoubtedly failed to hear the plaints of his fellow backmen, for he vouchsafed not a word in answer.

Two policemen were seated near by their backs and had settled down for a good, comfortable meal. In the usual native style they were recounting to each other the events of the evening. One had seen so-and-so drunk and returning to his home in a Chinese hack when upon occasions that he was sober he was wont to ride in the best hacks in the city. The other had assisted in the arrest of "Sweet Emillie" and was describing in a very able manner the manner in which she carried on. Back and forth the conver-

sation flowed, each of the men taking the cue from the other for the next thing to be narrated.

Seated at a table near the door was a member of Company B. He had just come off duty near the lower portion of Nuananu stream. Since last Thursday the work of guarding the lower portion of Nuananu stream has been in the hands of six members of the volunteer companies in place of civilians. While the gentleman in question sipped his coffee, he spoke most entertainingly upon various scenes witnessed in the early morning and during the night. Just as day begins to break the natives can be seen issuing from their houses in all directions. Some will sit on the door steps and take a quiet smoke, while others will busy themselves with the preparation for the morning repast. There seemed to be a feeling of general friendship on the part of all living in the vicinity, for they mingled freely without the least show of hesitation. They invariably eye the guards with a look of evident mistrust. If an obstreperous child ventures too near the water, he or she is recalled suddenly with a warning gesture toward the guard. There seemed to be a general disposition on the part of the natives to obey the regulations of the Board of Health. At any event, they do not venture near the water.

The Chinese proprietor of the restaurant is a very interesting character, and is willing to talk at all times. To the uninitiated he gives the impression of saying a great deal. It is true that he does talk a good deal, but possesses as well that Chinese trait of reticence which has often been a matter of comment. He will put a person on the shoulder and make all kinds of flattering remarks, but as soon as there is anything of importance to come up he will either find something to do or change the subject in a very clever manner. He has another habit of making people think they are getting a great amount for their money. This is especially fortunate in the case of a restaurant. When a policeman enters the establishment the proprietor is more courteous than ever, for he recognizes the power of the law, and is looking for the assistance of such persons in case of an emergency. Every move of his can be traced to the fascinating jingle of the coin.

For an hour or so of quiet study of human nature perhaps no better place can be found, but for cleanliness and other desirable traits, desirable at meal times, one will have to look elsewhere.

ELECTRIC WORK BOOMING.

Cheap Figures Furnished for Wiring and Lighting Residences.

There is great activity about the Hawaiian Electric Company's premises. Gangs of men are busily engaged in constructing the new ice and cold storage plant, which, it is expected, will be completed early in December.

Manager Hoffman and a corps of efficient workmen have all they can do for some time to come wiring houses and placing new lights. Since Mr. Hoffman became manager of the company great improvements have been made in many respects. He has demonstrated that electricity is the best and cheapest light for residences, business houses, offices, etc., and under his hustling supervision much new business has come to the company in work of the kind mentioned.

A great many people have been under the impression that electric lighting was too expensive for homes, but when figures were furnished by Manager Hoffman, they were amazed at the cheap rate which the work could be done.

KONA NOTES.

Telephone Connection—School House at Kailua—Jap Found Dead.

Reports from Honolulu say that place is connected by telephone with Kailua, Hilo, Hamakua and Kohala. The line is within a few miles of Hualale. Lack of telephone poles caused some delay. Work will be resumed as soon as another supply can be obtained.

The third school house at Kailua has just been completed. It is large and spacious, with enough room for about a hundred pupils. The schools of Kona will begin October 14th. Teachers are arriving daily.

A Japanese laborer was found dead at Lae. It was thought that he had been murdered, but investigation proved the suspicions without foundation.

Evangelist Coming.

Evangelist Yatman will arrive in Honolulu the 21st or 24th of this month. In a recent letter to a friend in this city he wrote: "I will come if I have to cross sea and continent to get there."

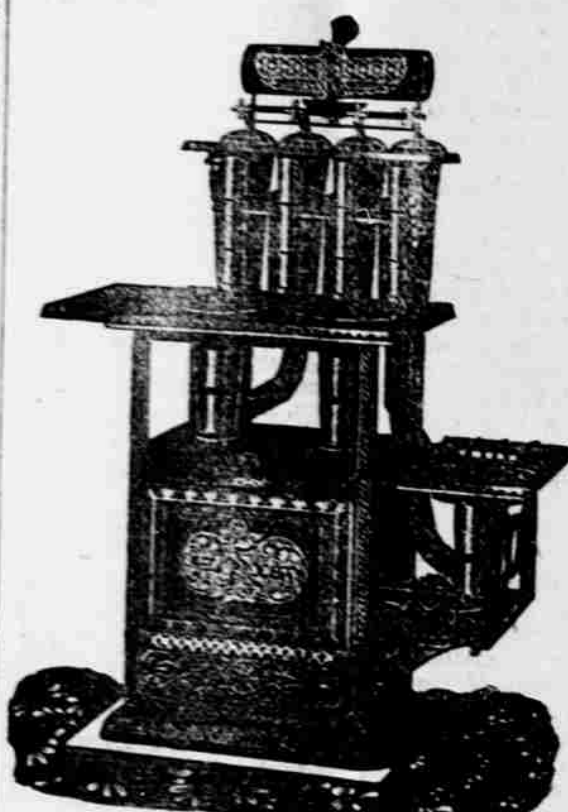
If Troubled With Rheumatism Read This. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Apr. 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. J. G. BROWN, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main St.

ALSO READ THIS. MICHANVILLE, St. Mary County, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. MCGILL. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. BEXSON SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.



A DEAD SET FOR HIM.
He—A penny for your thoughts.
She—I was considering how it must feel to have a mousetrap on your upper lip.
—Puck-Mc-Up.

YOU WILL WANT TO PUT THIS ONE IN THE PARLOR.

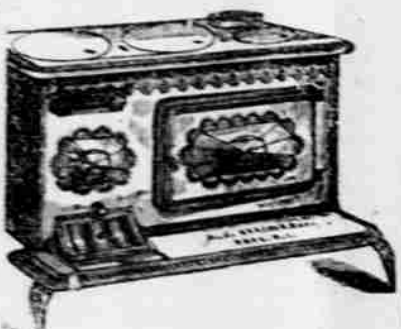


Lasts
Twice
as
Long
as
Old
Style
Stoves

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Steel and Iron Ranges,

STOVES AND FIXTURES,

Housekeeping Goods,

AND

KITCHEN UTENSILS,

Agate Ware, Rubber Hose,

PUMPS, ETC.

PLUMBING,

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work.

DIAMOND BLOCK

KING STREET.

MILL ENGINE

FOR SALE.

Horizontal Slide Valve Engine

Made by Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1885.

Bore of Cylinder 18 inches. Length of Stroke 40 inches. Crank half on left of Cylinder. Hand Reversing Gear. Diameter of Fly Wheel 14 feet. Size of Engine Bed 3 feet wide by 20 feet long.

For further particulars, apply to

The H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

4046-1w 1875-1

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser and Dealer

BREEDER OF

FINE HORSES AND CATTLE

From the Thoroughbred

Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by

Nutwood Jr.

Norman Stallion Captain Grawl.

Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.

Also a Choice Lot of

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham.

A Lot of

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Stage, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams of Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to

W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

Your Stock

Will do better on

FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nobu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY

manufacture rubber stamps of all

descriptions.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market
KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's

Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where

lovers of the cue can participate.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian

Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and

Canada, via Victoria and

Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen

and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India

and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line

Canadian Pacific Railway.

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UP-TO-DATE

PIANO

Is the famous KROEGER. It is

always in the van of improvement.

We are showing a

NEW-STYLE KROEGER

That has recently been put on the

market. It is a gem. Liberal dis-

count for cash. Call and see it. It

is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis.

Old instruments taken as part payment

Tuning and repairing a specialty.

T. W. BERGSTROM,

THRUM'S BOOK STORE,

Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE
Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a General Agency here, and the

undersigned, General Agents, are author-

ized to take risks against the dangers of

the seas at the most reasonable rates and

on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise

stored therein on the most favorable

terms. For particulars apply at the office

of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and

Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honol-

ulu and the Hawaiian Islands the under-

signed General Agents are authorized to

take risks against the dangers of the seas

at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

\$11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1-Authorized Capital, \$3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital, 2,750,000

2-Fire Funds, 2,410,992 7 3

3-Life and Annuity

Funds, 8,572,525 12 12

\$11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,359,891 16 9

\$2,906,748 18 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and

Life Departments are free from liability in

respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks, 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies, 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks, 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks, 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies, 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks, 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the

above two companies for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-

chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,

and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or

damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

Assets - - - \$42,032,000

Net Income - - - 9,079,000

Claims Paid - - - 112,509,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by

Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills,

Dwellings and Furniture on the most

ROW AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Chinese Immigrants Make an Unsuccessful Attempt to Escape.

GUARDS USE CLUBS ON THEM.

Police Arrive on the Scene and Find Them Subdued—Jack McVeigh in a New Role—Fight With Agents—Yelling All Day—Some Depart Tomorrow.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Exciting rumors were abroad last evening about an insurrection by Chinese at the quarantine station. It was reported they got on a rampage, overpowered and killed the guards, and carried on in a very high-handed manner. The stories were rendered more plausible by the fact that a squad of twelve policemen, under Captain Robert Parker, had been sent out to the island station between 6 and 7 o'clock.

Jack McVeigh telephoned to this office later in the evening and gave the story of the trouble. Last Wednesday the contract laborers had trouble with the Chinese agents who brought them over from China. They refused to ship, and upon being told that they had to live up to the conditions under which they were brought to this port, refused absolutely to listen to reason. They whipped the agents and kept up the fight at intervals of about an hour. This sort of thing continued until last night, when the guards became utterly fagged out from the long-continued duty. The Chinamen made fresh demands Sunday morning. These not being granted they refused to take anything to eat. During the day they gave vent to most terrific yells and walked about like madmen. Toward evening matters grew worse. At about 4 p. m. the whole gang made a break for liberty and started to run out of the enclosure, but were clubbed back by the guards, who did their duty like men. Jack McVeigh did not telephone to the police station until after 6 o'clock, and then not until it was absolutely necessary.

When Captain Parker and his men arrived at the pier they heard the yells the Chinamen had been keeping up all day, and, thinking there was serious trouble ahead, prepared their rifles for use and started on a run toward the station. When they reached there they found the Chinamen had been subdued. As soon as the Mongols saw the policemen they relapsed into silence, for they did not like the looks of the guns and the big, stalwart fellows marching shoulder to shoulder.

During the afternoon Jack McVeigh called on five I. I. S. N. Co. men in quarantine at the station for assistance. The aid rendered by them proved very valuable, and at a critical time. After the arrival of the police these were relieved with the eight regular guards.

Quarantine on the Chinamen is up today. Some of the men will be taken to Kanai by the Mikahala tomorrow. The Kilauea Hou will take quite a number to Maui and Hawaii.

"COMMONER" NOT SATISFIED.
Still Believes That Kanai Followed Good Precedents.

Mr. Editors:—If I may be allowed space to answer your comments on my letter of September 28th, I would say that if Honolulu is to be an infected port "for all time to come" Kanai and the other islands should logically continue the quarantine "for all time to come." I never heard it disputed, and my quotations do show that the quarantine of United States ports in 1892 was aimed chiefly against immigrants. They are the class that carried cholera to New York in 1892 just as they are supposed to be the ones who brought it to Honolulu in 1895. It seems almost superfluous to have to say that nearly, if not all the passenger vessels plying between European and United States ports carry immigrants if they can get them. I did not quote from the New York weekly or daily papers of 1892, for the reason that they cannot be considered as good authority on the subject as a first-class medical paper. Files of Harper's Weekly, The Christian Union, The Independent and the Evening Post were all consulted weeks ago for cholera information. The writer thinks that he can safely say that they all uphold the twenty days quarantine. The attitude of the Evening Post for a part of the

time is explained by the fact of its editor, the great "Lord Goodkins," being kept quarantined in New York harbor, on the Normania. I think, along with 400 others, chiefly immigrants.

Now, on the subject of quarantine, we find that in 1892 the Dominion authorities adopted the United States twenty-day quarantine for all immigrants for the United States. That the Province of Quebec refused to allow passengers to land from infected ports in any port of the province, and that any immigrants, no matter where hailing from, could not be landed. That the United States of Colombia closed her Atlantic coast ports to all vessels from cholera-infected ports, and that her port of Colon was closed to all places where cholera existed; that Costa Rica closed her ports against all immigrants from Europe until the subsidence of cholera; that the Spanish authorities ordered that all vessels from London be subjected to quarantine in Spanish ports. The Spanish Consul of New York refused to give clean bills of health to vessels from that port, and even cholera-infected Germany announced officially that Russian immigrants will no longer be permitted to enter. You did not read right my quotation re Mr. Jenkins, or answer any of my questions.

COMMONER.

Kanai, Oct. 13, 1895.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEETS.

More Money for Cholera Expenses.
Pardon for Daley.

An emergency meeting of the Council of State was held Saturday morning. A petition signed by Colonel McLean and Captain Zeigler praying that a pardon be granted William Daley, who had been dismissed from the army by a court-martial, was presented by Minister Hatch. Favorable recommendation to Executive.

Minister Damon asked that an additional appropriation of \$25,000 be made, to cover necessary expenses incurred in stamping out the cholera epidemic. Passed. Total amount appropriated for that purpose equals \$60,000. Expenses of fumigating plant, condemned taro and rice patches and burned buildings are yet to be met, which will swell the amount several thousands.

Coming Entertainment.

The members of the Beretania Tennis Club have arranged to give an entertainment at an early date, probably during the next two weeks. The very best local talent in the city will take part, and a most enjoyable evening may be looked for. The object of the entertainment is to raise funds to build a club house on the well appointed grounds on Beretania street. Full particulars will be given in a day or so.

WORLD'S TALLEST STRUCTURES.

A Scotch Chimney Four Hundred and Fifty Feet in Height.

The tallest chimney was built at Broomfield, Glasgow, Scotland, 1876 to 1889, for F. Townsend. It is the highest chimney in the world 454 feet, and one of the loftiest masonry structures in existence. It is, independent of its size, one of the best specimens of substantial, well-made brickwork in existence. In Europe there are only two church steeples that exceed this structure in height—namely, that of the Cologne Cathedral (310 feet), and that of the Strasbourg Cathedral (466 feet). The great Pyramid of Tiseh was originally 480 feet, although not so high at present. The United States outtops them all with its Washington Monument, 555 feet high, and the tower of the Philadelphia public buildings, which is 537 feet high.

The Eiffel Tower, at Paris, France, surpasses all other terrestrial metal structures with its altitude of nearly 1000 feet. The "Great Tower," for London, England, in course of construction from designs of Mr. Henry Davey, C. E., will outtop all metal structures, being built of steel, and its extreme height will be 1,250 feet when finished.

The highest and most remarkable metal chimney in the world is erected at the imperial foundry at Halsbrook, near Frieberg, in Saxony. The height of this structure is 625 feet, and 15.74 feet in internal diameter, and is situated on the right bank of Mulde, at an elevation of 218 feet above that of the foundry works, so that its total height above the sea is no less than 711.75 feet. The works are situated on the left bank of the river, and the furnace gases are conveyed across the river to the chimney on a bridge through a pipe 3227 1/2 feet in length.

The highest artificial structure in America is the water-works tower at Eden Park, Cincinnati, Ohio. The floor of the tower, reached by elevators, is 322 feet above the Ohio river. The base is 404 feet above the stream. If the height of the elevator shaft be added to the observation floor, the grand total height is 589 feet.

The highest official building in the world is the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York city; its height above the sidewalk is 947 feet, and its foundations go down 53 feet below tide-water level, making a total of 490 feet. The foundations consist of fifteen masonry piers, and are carried by the same number of steel caissons. The latter were sunk to bed rock by the pneumatic process. The caisson system was used for the foundations.—Exchange.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER.

"Sooty" Brown Painfully Wounded
by a Remington Rifle Ball.

JOHN BROWN ADMITS THE DEED.

The Men Had a Hot Dispute About
Something—Wounded Man Found
Walking Along King Street—Joe
Dillon Notices the Police, Etc.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Saturday morning, Joe Dillon, a boatman, whose home is in the Kapukolo district, came running into the police station and breathlessly cried to Captain Scott, who was on duty at the time, "For God's sake, there is a man shot in my room."

Captain Scott jumped into a hack and started for Dillon's home. Shortly before arriving, he came upon a man walking along King street, shot and bleeding. He proved to be "Sooty" Brown. Orders were given to have him put into the hack and taken to the police station, where Dr. Emerson arrived shortly afterward and dressed the man's wound.

Captain Scott then proceeded to the scene of the conflict. Just before arriving he met John Brown coming out of the place. He was halted and made to return to the house. When the place was reached he confessed doing the shooting, and produced the weapon with which the mischief had been done, a 45.70 calibre Remington rifle. Upon examination it was found that the weapon had been re-loaded.

Investigation proved that Dillon's room, in which "Sooty" had been shot, was adjoining that of John Brown. The two Browns had become involved in a hot dispute, and so angered did John become that he tried to murder "Sooty." In a conversation with Captain Scott, Brown said he got his rifle and, running swiftly toward "Sooty," who was standing at the door, pointed it directly at his heart. The muzzle of the rifle slipped along his ribs about an inch and went off to the side. The bullet ploughed its way through the flesh, inflicting a very painful wound. The path of the rifle muzzle along the man's chest was marked by a long abrasion of the skin. "Sooty" said he had no intention of prosecuting John, who is now behind prison bars.

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